EUROPE.

Murders in Germany and a Romantic Escape.

Political and Emigrant Discussion and Riots in Great Britain.

The Ice and Wavigation in the Rivers of Germany.

The steamship Nevada, of the Williams & Gulor line, Captain Green, from Queenstown on the 6th of January, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, delivering our European newspaper files, dated

to her day of sailing.

The Inmann steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brookes, from Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th instant, arrived at this port about ten

o'clock last night. The Victoria (New South Wales) correspondent of

The bill for the abolition of State aid to religion progresses, though some members of the government are opposed to it. The treatment of the money part of the question is simple; but the land grants bid fair to make trouble.

Telegrams were received in Liverpool on the 4th Leith, which sailed from London some time since for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, had arrived safely at Suez, having passed through the canal, drawing seventeen and one-half feet of water, without difficuity. She met with no obstruction in her passage through. Active steps were being taken in Liverpool to keep going the trade between Liverpool and steamers londing in the port for Bombay, by way of the canal, on the 5th inst.

GERMANY.

A Most Extraordinary and Shocking Murder-Escape of an Intended Victim.

The Cologne Gazette, to hand by the European mail

of the 6th of January, relates a norrid story as enacted at Schrimm, in the government of Posen:—
A country girl living not far from that piace had received her inneritance of 200 thaiers from the authorities there. On her return home she spent the night in a village; having no acquamtance there she took refuge at the house of the village justice, to whom, in virtue of his position, she gave her whole confidence and informed him of the object of her lourney. He was ready to take her in and advised her to go to bed with his wife. When all lay in a deep sleep the covetous host got up, went into the garden and dug a hole there. He then took a sharp knile, went up to the bed where the two were askeep and with a steady hand cut the throat of the person lying furthest from the wall, took up his victim and buried her in the garden. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own whe instead of the stranger. The wife hay close to the wall during the evening, but had afterwards moved to the outer side of the bed. The girl had got out of bed after the murder and hastened away with her money. acted at Schrimm, in the government of Posen:-

Murder of a Banker-Accidental Discovery of the Crime.

the Crime.

The Court of Assizes of Offenourg (Grand Duchy of Baden) has been (January 6) engaged three days on the truit of two shoemakers, of Robertsa, near Strasburg, named Steidel and Doebich, for the murder of M. Mathiss, a banker, who was staying at the outles of Autogast.

The crime occurred in the month of August Inst.

The deceased went out for a short walk one day before dinner and never returned; ins body was found a week later concealed in the cief of a rock in a neighboring wood, death having been caused by a pistol shot, and by several wounds in the breast inflicted with a knife.

The murderers were discovered by accident a few

inflicted with a knife.

The murderers were discovered by accident a few days later. Doebieh had for mistress a young woman, named Grau, in service at Strasburg. The man being in possession of a sum of money, the produce of the robbery, called on her, and wished her to leave her place at once, and accompany him to Appenweier. She refused, and he followed her to her noster's house threatening to shoot her and creatpenweer. She reliased, and he intowed her to her master's house, threatening to shoot her, and creat-ing such a disturbance that he was given into clasto dy. He was not able to account satisfactority for a sum of good and a watch found on him, and suspi-cion having seen excised by marks of blood on his clothes he was dealined. Pending the hivesticaclothes, he was detained. Pending the investiga-tion the body of M. Mathiss was discovered, and the watch in the possession of boshien, as well as a pair of very elegantly made books he had on, were identified as having belonged to the murdered man. Confession, denunciation of the accomplice and

On this Doebich confessed the crime and denounced his accompace. Each of the men on the trial accused the other of having both premeditated and committed the murder.

minited the murder.

Doebich gave a very circumstantial account hich seemed to bear the impress of truta, although

Doebich gave a very circumstantial account, which seemed to bear the impress of trues, although in some points it was contracted by the other. He said that he had worked with Steriel, who repeatedly proposed to him criminal projects for gaining money easily, but he had always refused until the 9th of August, when, yielding to solicitations, he consented, and they casped each other's hand as a sign that the compact was concluded. On the lith they passed the evening drinking together, and left the beerhouse with the intention of hanging Steeder's wife, as the husband wished to get rid of her. This project they did not, however, put this execution. On the 16th they went to keen and purchased a brace of pistois, and started by rail for Appenweer. Steidel had taken with him a rope, saying that they might hang a man to a tree and roo him, and he would be supposed to have committed suicide. They walked to Oberkirck, meeting on the way a buttener driving a cart. Steidel wished to kin this man, saying that he perhaps had money on han; but they allowed him to go unhurt.

A diligence then passed, with the man bags fastened behind, and Doebich proposed to cut the leatner thongs and obtain possession of the lotters; the interfollowed the venicle in running for a time, but returned without doing anything, and his companion reproached him with a want of courage; they next met successively a woman and a press, each of whom Steidel wished to murder, in the latter case that accused had actually cocked his placel, but Doebich remarked to min that some cattle were near, and probably some men were minding them.

At length they perceived M. Mathass, went up to him and Steider shot him. He let on his face and Doebich turned over the body and planged his knife several times in the breast, They then divided the money, boebich keeping the waten and jeweity, and also taking off the boots of the mardered man. This prisoner, in subsequently throwing into the Rime the ammunition he had remaining, unintentionally and taking on the boots of the mardered man. This prisoner, in subsequently throwing into the Rhine the ammunition he had remaining, anintentionally cast into the river two valuable riogs which he had put into the same pocket as the powder and ball. The two accused were condemned to death, but the sentence requires the approval of the Grand Duke before being carried out.

The State of the Weather-The Ice in the

Rivers.

Drift ice on the Elbe has decreased considerably since January 3. Thew continued.

At Brunshausee, January 4, only a small quantity of drift ice in the fair way of the Eibe.

At Bremen, January 3 all drift ice has disappeared from the Weser. Weather mild.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Disraell's Health-The Postal Telegraph's Military Operators.

Mr. Disraelt was convalescent.

Voinnteering in Great Britain for the new Post Office Telegraph company of Royal Engineers proceeded but slowly, and out of the large number of men required only a comparatively small number offered. The Twenty-second company, which has been selected to form the Post Office Telegraph company, is to be augmented, in the first instance, to to men of all ranks, but this number will intimately be increased to 330 non-commissioned officers and sappers as the Post Office system of telegraphy is extended.

Emigrant and Political Disturbances-Bank Frauds- aval Preparations-American Fl-

considerable disturbance was caused at an emigration meeting neid in Exerce Hall, London, by an attempt on the part of a body of men whom the tondon Tones describes "as bearing Irish names and with an American-Irish appearance," to defeat a resolution in favor of emigration to the colonies by the introduction of an amendment pronouncing emigration to be wrong in principle. A cry was raised that the men were Fenicals, whereupon great uproar ensued, and it was found necessary to bring in the police. The so-called Fenians had the discretion to retreat. At a meeting of the representatives of working-men at Biruinguam, to confer with the officers of the Education League, a large number of trade unionsts and other workingmen took part in the discussion, and an almost unanimous approval of the plan of the league was expressed.

M. Demetrius Pappa, inte manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, Inreadneedle street, was brought before the Lord Mayor of London on a charge of appropriating two checks belonging to the tonk for Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was directed by the Court of Chancery and the state of the chance of the prisoner was freed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was freed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was freed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was freed by the Court of Chancery. The prisoner was freed to the head for the week ending the 5th instant, £22,242,000.

world. The ram bow of the Rupert is spear shaped, the sharp angle of the stom being about eight feet below water and about ten or twelve feet coffere the upright portion of the stem. This form enables the Rupert to attack iron-clad ships at their most vital part—that is, on the weak shie platting below the armor, it being known that on no iron-clad yet built does the armor extend more than about six feet below the water.

The London Times of the 5th inst. has an article on the special report of Mr. Commissioner Weils on the United States revenue, in which the writer says:—"Mr. Wells condescends to details in his report, and explains with confident precision where and how his recommendations may be applied; but our correspondent has already informed the public that though the report has produced a remarkable sensation it must not be expected to produce anything more. Three times has Mr. Commissioner Wells laid his researches and his suggestions before Congress, and three times has done of the state of the state of the interest, therefore, of the report centres in the picture of American life which it presents, and that interest will be almost as keenly feit in this country as in the States themselves."

IRELAND.

The State Church Bishops in Council-Election

Landlord and Tenant.

The Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Killaloe and the Bishop of Corkmet in Bishop of Killaloe and the Bishop of Corkmet in Dublin for the transaction of business connected with the future government of the disestablished Church. The proceedings were private.

The Cork Examiner reports that very desperate fighting took place in Granara during the Longford county election between the partisans of the rival cardidates, there being at one period as many as 3,000 combatants engaged. After one of the most determined affrays the marinites took refuge behind a line of the Fortieth regiment. Their opponents following in hot pursuit came in contact with the soldiers, whom they attacked with stones and bludgeons till the officer in command ordered his men to fire. Three men were wounded by the volley and the crowd were driven off at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Walsh, who was shot while driving into Tuam, died of his wound after enduring great auguish.

The Castlebar (Mayo) correspondent of the Dublin Express writes:—intelligence has reached this town that a Mr. Crotty's exaney, near Ballinrobe, a farmer, was fired at on Saturday night as he was returning nome from the fair of Westport, and when within a short distance of his own house. He was accompanied by his servant, who was on one side of his car. Mr. Crotty's escape was almost miraculous.

raculous.
Under the guidance of the Right Rev. Dr. Delany the temperance movement is daily increasing in usefulness and magnitude in Cork.
The bill of particulars in connection with the petition against the return of Sir H. W. Barron for the city of Waterford recites 121 cases of brinery.

ROME.

The Blind Bishop's Address to the Council. The Blind Bishop's Address to the Council. During the session of the Ecumenical Council in Rome a great effect was produced—as described in a special letter to the Heralid—by the appearance and by the speech of Monsignor Fizzani. Archbishop of Nisibi. His lordship is stone blind, but is a man of singular ability and much eloquence. He commenced his speech with the words of St. Peter spoken in the first recorded meeting of the disciples after the ascension, "Viri. fratus"—"Men, preturen"—and subsequently spoke with great carnestness on the subject of Church unity and episcopal freedom.

THE WEPT OF WYNOCKIE.

No Trace Yet of Les Enfants Perdu-The Aid of Clairvoyants Invoked-Singular Superstition.

The deeply interesting yet painful narrative of the mysterious disappearance of the three children of told, but only in outline. An event so startling and unaccountable deserves more than a passing notice. frequently do in the streets of the city, is not in it seif a matter for surprise; but that these children should disappear from view suddenly and leave no trace of their whereabouts is indeed remarkable Ever since the discovery was made by Mr. Joseph Wyble that his children were lost a thorough search has been going on in the woods and the wild region where it was supposed they had strayed; every bush for miles round was examined; every rocky cavity visited, and the narrow river which winds round the mountain was dragged for the bodies of the little ones. Hundreds of people engaged in the search and the whole upper part of the county of Passan was deeply agitated. The local authorities, as a further stimulant to those engaged in the merciful search, offered a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the three children or any of them, and private citizens were ready with their purses to reward him who should be successful in rescuing the wept of Wynockie. All effort thus far, however, has availed nothing; the people have selfled down into their ordinary quietude, the mystery is still tinexplained left to mourn alone.

which the children strayed, is built on the side of a valley, about twelve miles north of Paterson and haif a mile beyond Till's Hotel, on the main road to Long Island. The country round about is wild, stern, and is sparsely inhabited by a people as wild as the land on which they live. The principal occu-

pation of the miserable creatures who dwell in the nuts on the sides of the mountains is charcoal ourning, and the income derived from the sale of this article is their entire support. In winter, when the snow covers the ground, whitens the tree tops and but half conceals the hideous boulders of rocks that hang threateningly over the valley; when the voice of the river is hished and the fierce toy wind how is along the mountain side—the scene is dreary and desolate beyond description.

The weather was mind and calin, though rainy on New Year's Day, though the following days were bitterly cold. Joseph Wyble left his three children, aged len, eight and six, respectively, with his wife, and started for Foundon the little ones, accing the coast clear, tool their moller that they would like to get some the little ones, accing the coast clear, tool their moller that they would like to get out ball in an away they scampered along the safe of the boys. Her huisband soon returning from common she went to the door and called them each by mane. The delivity echo only answered. Then the poor people raised an alarm, the news spread, neighbors gathered and a general search was made. In the morning, through blinding snow and rain, people came back from the woods and cliffs with the tidings of ill omen. The children were not to be found. So much and no more is known. But, as superstition clings iongest where ignorance prevails, the people round about attributed the disappearance of the children to more than ordinary causes. The more probable and rational suppositions as to the fate of the lost ones were rejected annother more stories of demon agency, hobgolins and ghosts were at once set afloat and widely circulated. These yarns so worked upon one of the men that he declared to have seen the ghosts of the children, who told him that their throats had been cut by a negro. A woman much given to the discussion of affinities, and a believer in "spirits" said she was in a trance and that while in that states he saw the missing chil

seem that a very thorough search was made— "everything being found on the mountains except the children." as a lady expressed it—it is probable that the little fellows fell through the ice on the river—which was not very strong on New Year's Day—and so perished together. It is useless specu-iating now as to their fate, but when spring comes then the mystery must be explained.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

Administration of Civil Justice in This City-Great Necessity for a Reform in the Present Practice of the Courts-Effect of the Judi-

more speedy administration of civil justice. Under the existing system there are three courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction, and it is optional with the plaintiff in which of them he will commence his suit and bring it to trial. In whichever of them he may commence he is met with a delay of twenty days before his adversary is required to answer, and this period even sixty days. Very often an answer good on its face is then interposed, and if this happens towards the close of a month another month intervenes before the cause can be put on the calendar, because the calendar is made up at the beginning of the month, and a notice of four teen days must be given before the case can be placed on it. Having at last, after all this delay, arrived there the parties must wait until their cause is reached, which in the Supreme Court will take about three years, nearly as long in the Court of Common Pleas, and, perhaps, a year in the Superior Court. In the meantime the defendant may fail or one of the parties die, or some other accident hap-pen, which will increase the delay, or even deprive the party of his remedy altogether. It is true that, in a few exceptional cases, in which the trial does not occupy more than one hour, the Court can take t out of its order, place it at the head of all other causes and try it. But even in such a case, if the trial lasts more than an hour, it can be broken off and the cause sent to the foot of the calendar. Persons familiar with proceedings in courts can readily imagine that it is quite easy for a counsel to spin out a case so as to make it occupy more than the hour in its trial, and thus insure delay. But there are objections in principle to the practice which gives one suitor a priority of hearing over another who has first commenced his suit, merely because it will take less time to try the last case.
THE PRESENT PRACTICE UNJUST TO ALL—A CASE IN

There is no justice in the practice. An impartial

administration of justice demands that each case shall be heard in its turn; that no private individual shall have preference over another, and that the time necessary to a full investigation of the merits day. An illustration will show how this practice of placing some causes ahead of others can be produc-tive of great injustice. A and B each have a claim against C; that of A arises out of several transac-tions, that of B on a single transaction. A's suit cannot be tried in an hour, but must take its place against C; that of A arises out of several transactions, that of B on a single transaction. A's suit tonnot be tried in an hoar, but must take its place on the calendar, there to remain two or three years. B commences his suit two years after A, in the same court, and, because by accident the trial can be finished in an hour he takes procedence of A, gets his judgment and collects, his money six months before A has a trial. And if, in the interval, the debtor falls, A has not only profited nothing by his vigilance, but enjoys the satisfaction of paying a large bill to his counsel for his services in procuring a judgment which is worth nothing to him. Even where the debt is not lost to the creditor the delay in enforcing payment of his money is often productive of great hardship, and sometimes even of financial ruin. It is true that the taw allows seven per cent interest for delay, but this interest is not compounded; and if a suit should last ten years, as often happens, and the debtor should then be responsible ne will have to pay simple interest for the time during which he has had the use of the money, and perhaps been table to double it by some commercial enterprise thus actually profitting by his disnonesty, while the creditor whose money he has been using has been cramped in his business for the want of it, or been obliged to borrow at usurious rates to save himself. It needs no argument to show that this is all wrong, and that a change for the better should be effected with as little delay as is consistent with the importance of the subject. There should be a court, not hampered by a too extensive jurisdiction should be mainly confined to commercial cases, and a creditor should be able to commence his suit and have a trust inside of their ydays. The idea of giving a man twenty days, and sometimes lorly. For even sixty, to say whether he owes the amount chaimed or not is a positive hardship. Five days are ample for the purpose.

The dea of giving a man twenty days, and sometimes lorly. For even sixty, to mediately try it.

To the question flavour. Justice must be made certain and speedy, and in order to accomplish this there must be more judges or existing courts must be changed, and their work will be more evenly divided. The recent amendment of the constitution provides for three additional judges for the Court of Common Piess, which will make six judges in that court; but, even with the additional number, that court will be unable to do more than the Superior Court has done, which has had all the superior four the superior court and the superior court has one, which has had all the superior four the superior court has one, which has had all the superior four has been additional number, that court will be unable to do more than the superior court has the superior court has been defined that as population increases litigation likewise increases, and prudent and sagacious legislation will require the number of judges to be in proportion to the population. The Legislature certainly possesses the power to make some changes for the octter. The existing Marine Court, which now has jurisdiction only to the amount of \$500, and three judges, who are kept constantly occupied, can by an increase in he number of its judges and in its jurisdiction, be made to accomplish that court is suit can be commenced and tried within two months, for the reason that parties are required to answer within a week or ten days, and the cause is then at once placed upon the calendar for trial without further notice. There is no earthy reason why that court should any longer be limited by the amount involved in the case. A court which can decide a controversy involving \$500 can just as well decide one involving \$5.00; and as the course of procedure is speedy, that would be the most desirable tribunal for commercial case. If will be stacked to the season that produce only the same delay which now cists in the course of procedure is speedy, that would be the most expected by the procedure on the house of the courts. The procedure of the courts of their courts. T

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

The Bald-Headed Sinner and the Fourteen Year Old Beauty.

A Solled Young Dove-Oyster Saloons and Assignation Houses-The Amatory Correspondence of a Girl of Fourteen.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday a case was tried before Judges Dowling and Bixby that had eatures in it so strange as to elicit from the presiding Judge the observation "that nothing so remarkable had come within the range of his long and varied experience; and had he known that it would have had the developments it turned out to have he would have given a special day for it, so that there might have been a dittle more daylight thrown into the dark doings of New York youthful

The defendant at the bar was Thomas Miles, a barender in an up-town drinking saloon, a lean, hungry, Cassius-looking individual, of about forty years, with a bald head, yellow hair (the little he had), gray eyebrows and ferrety eyes. This attractive Adonis, who was clad in a coarse, brown kerseymere suit, had found favor in the dark. sparkling eyes of a young Venus named Adelaide Sarah Colbourn, of 176 Grand street, the complainant in the case. She was a pretty brunette, with an intelligent face, piquant in its expression, and she was neatly attired in clothing with some preten-sions to fashion. She was not only pretty, but in-telligent, and acute far beyond her years; so much so as to baffle the cross-examining powers of a wary counsel, and almost a match for the astute and rapid

The offence for which Miles was arraigned was, commally, disorderly conduct, but really the sending of an obscene and filtnily worded letter to this young lady—so dreadfully gross in its language that it is a satisfaction to think that nothing but a diseased imagination could have had anything to do with its production.

assumed an attitude of calm and quiet repose, with her hands in her must, and screnely awaited the in-

MISS COLBOURN'S NARRATIVE. I live at No. 176 Grand street; I have lived there eleven years; I can read writing; I obtained the letter through the post; it was directed to me; I heard this man admit that the letter was in his writing; I have read the contents of that letter; I never went to school: I have had an acquaintance with the prisoner; that acquaintance has been going on for two years; he accosted me as I was walking through the Bowery; this was the first time I saw him; he came to me and said that he had overheard two men making up a plan to carry me away; he did not say who they were; I believed it; he spoke very kindly to me and seemed to take great interest in me; I thought he might have entire of my see nimself, and I believed him; I accompanied him to Mr. Switt's, corner of Eighth street and Broad way, and we went in there and had sone oysters; we met again about a week after; it was not by engagement; we met in the street, I think, but I don't exactly remember how far it was from home; I might have gone to Mr. Switt's; it don't remember; it is an oyster house, in the basement; he seemed to be acquainted there and to be pretty familiar with the waiters; we first had supper and he went home with me; he did attempt libettles with me at Mr. Switt's; he made a certain proposal, but I rejected it with a woman's scorn; he made an insulting proposal to me some time alterwards as he said he only did this to try me; he told Mr. Switt so; I have received several letters previous to this one; some were sent to the house by a boy and some by the post; I did speak to him about the letters before sending such a letter as this.

The Course of True Love.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe, who appeared for him; he came to me and said that he had over

the letters before sending such a letter as this,

THE COURSE OF THUE LOVE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe, who appeared for
the defendant—My name is Sarah Colbourn; I lodge
and board with my mother at Mrs. Sayers'; we have
done so about eleven years; it was in the
public street we became acquainted; I have
met him very frequently; on the first
night we were intimate, but not very intimate; I
always kept at a distance from him; I have walked
by his side; we have taken pretty long walks; they
might be love walks, but the love was not on my
side; I don't know that I showed a little womanly
decett; I don't know a lady of the name of kivers,
who resides at No. 30 Lexington avanue; I never was
there with him; upon reflection I say so; I don't
know Mrs. Wright, of Elizabeth street; I never was
there in apartments with Miles; I have been in Elizabeth street; I have visited a girl at 185 Elizabeth
street; I know Kitty Day.
Mr. How—Did she live with a lady of the name of
Lizzie Wright?

Miss Colbourn—I don't know a

Street; I know Kitty Day.

Mr. Howe—Did she live with a lady of the name of
Lizzie Wright?

Miss Colbourn—I don't know, sir.

"THESE ARE MY PHOTOGRAPHS."

Mr. Howe—Will you kindly look on this picture,

and on that?

Miss colbourn (taking the photographs and smilingly heading there to Judge Dowling)—These are my photographs. Judge.

The Judge—Not quite so pretty as the original. I must confess.

Mr. Howe—Did you give these photographs to the defendant?

Miss Colbourn—I dare say I did; I did not ask him to return them; I have had many of my likenesses taken.

Mr. Howe—And have given them away?

Miss Colbourn—And have given them away.

Mr. Howe—You have written some letters to Mr.

Mills, I believe?

Mr. Howe—rou have, a good many.
Mrs. Colbourn—I have, a good many.
Mr. Howe—You have signed some of these "Pet," Miss Colbourn—Yes, sir, I have. Mr. Howe—Was this because you

Miss Colbourn—Yes, sir, I have.

Mr. Howe—Was this because you were pettish, or because you were his pet?

Miss Colbourn—Well, it was the name he used to call me, and as he seemed to like it I signed it.

Mr. Howe—In these letters did you ask him to supply you with money?

Pet (with a feminine shake of the head and pantominic indignation)—Nover, sir.

FOURTH APERL

Tet (with a reminine shake of the head and pantominic indignation)—Nover, sir.

Fourth April.

Dear Friend—If you remember, I told you that is should not come out on Thursday; but I could not come on Friday on account of the sudden change in the weather, which made me feel very unpleasant. But I said at that time I would drop you a mole if I could not come. I intended to come all right, if I can, on Saturday evening. If convenient, mother says that she would like thirteen yards of delaine for a walking dress. I don't think you can get a delaine, good, all wool, for less than elghteen cents a yard. I could choose a pretty pattern of the dress, even if I am unable to stop with you any length of time. So cheer up and watch the window. Before the counsel had got half way through this letter "Pet!" said she had not written the letter, though previously she had had the bundle in her hand and has said, after giancing them over, that all the letters were very likely to have been written by her.

hand aind had said, after giancing them over, that all the letters were very likely to have been written by her.

Mr. Howe—Will you kindly point out, without reading them, which letters you have written?

The bundle was then given to her again and she was asked to pick out which was her writing and which was not. With a calimness and quietness that would have been natural and becoming had she been alone, she placed the epistolary collection on the top of her muff, threw herself back in her chair and selected one from the pile of manuscripts and proceeded deliberately to read it. Counsel and Court endeavored to make it plain to the mind of this "youthful innocent" that it was only the handwriting they wisned identified and not the subject matter; but the response to this was only it had handwriting they wisned identified and not the subject matter; but the response to this was only it had had part and having delivered for this remark in quite a non-indian't manner, she proceeded with her reading—the crowded court waiting—Court, counsel, reporters and spectators indulging in a little badinage at her expense while the perusal was going on; but it did not interfere in the slightest degree with the cool demennor of "the little lady."

Pet then handed a small selection which she had

fere in the slightest degree with the cool demeanor of "the little lady."

Pet then handed a small selection which she had put on one side as genuine productions to the counsel for the defence, and the other bundle she handed to the Court, who told the counsel that these were the "rejected addresses."

Mr. How—This is your letter, then—(reading it)—where you sing the popular song of "Captain Jinks, of the Horse Marines":—

Naw York, April 14, 1889.

Dear Friend—I received your letter, and an much obliged for the postage stamps.

**I will come to might on the very first opportunity. I will hang a close from the window if I can't come when Stiner's tea store shuts up, generally eight o'clock. I will put my head out if I en going and sing "Captain Jinks." Yours.

P.S.—Pick me up and turn me ever.

Pet—Oh, yes, I date say I wrote that, too, and sung

Pet—Oh, yes, I dare say I wrote that, too, and sung the song also. He said I sung it very well, GETTING "AWPUL WEAK."

My DEAR FRIEND—I WAS SORTY I WAS NOT able to see you last evening. It was very late when I got home on Thirdway, and I took a chill after coming out of Swiff's, which rendered ne untit to go out. I don't think I shall be able to come out to night, as I get awful weak, but I will try to come out on Monday, if possible. You know I had the other just two weeks ago last night, and ought to be careful and not take add, if possible. Yours,

P. S.—Don't write. If I am sick I will let you know.

New Your Areil 29—7 P. M.

NEW YORK, April 28—7 M

Mr. Howe-Are those your letters, Miss? et-Ob, yes, sir. NOTHING TO WHAR.

DEAR TOM I did not receive ur letter of the 14th

must close, and I long to hear good news. I am your affectionate friend,

SARAH ANN COLHOURN.

NEW YOUK, April 28, 1869—11 A. M.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have just received two letters from you, and got a scolding from the lady of the house, who threatens to turn me out of this if this kind of work keeps to, and I can't blame her much, as it looks very suspicious, and when you send the boys here of course they are questioned as to who sends the letters. All boys who come here are threatened to be kicked out. I let you know the letter with the send as to who sends the letters. All boys who come here are threatened to be kicked out. I let you know the man in future. So, that you will be kind enough to address all letters to myself.

If I got any more as il let you know yell. I all the house. You when I am going, toward in a look of the letter is a limaket a great deal of talk in the house. You when I am going, toward in an entire to myself. I may be a send to be suffered to the letters of t

Judge Dowling—That is since you have known Miles?

Pet—Yes.

Judge—Who gave you those earings?

Pet—I bought them myself; I saved up money when I was at work.

Judge—Did you tell your mother you had been at work when you had not?

Pet—No.

Judge—Did you take her any money home?

Pet—No; she kept me.

Justice Dowling to the court clerk)—Mr. Johnson, give me the papers. The documents were given to Judge Dowling, who said:—

When this case first came into court I determined, if satisfactorily proven, to make an example of this man. But the girl is herself greatly at fault. Those letters, all of which are in the same handwriking, are damaging witnesses against her. (To Miss Colbourn)—I think your mother had better pay more attention to you. This man is old enough to be your grandfather. You acted improperly when you went into a sasoon with him, and sent him letters asking for money, and signing yourself as "Pet." Had your mother preferred the proper complaint, that of abduction or seduction, a different verdict might be arrived at. Under the circumstances I cannot feel justified, on your naked testimony to convict, especially with shch letters as a defence. (To the prisoner)—You were here two years ago for a similar offence, and I regret deeply that the testimony will not permit a conviction. If it had I would have meted out the severest penalty the law permits. You are acquitted of this charge.

The mother complained that she and her daughter were continually molested by Miles, and Judge Dowling ordered him to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 to keep the peace, especially toward the Colbourn.

THE SOLDIERS' RETREAT.

A Good Work-Establishment of a Home for

Wounded Veterans on Ward's Island. It has been said that "republics are ungraterat," and the saying is not entirely devoid of truth, taking into consideration the vast number of maimed veterans of the late war who are to-day wandering through the streets of various Northern cities begging for the necessities of life, mainly because the government has failed to provide suitable provi-sions for their maintenance.' New York has its full close of the war propositions to found soldiers' homes and asylums were made in profusion, and if the words of would-be phlianthropists could have possibly come true, much of the misery and degralike the statue that was to have been erected in Union square to the memory of President Lincoln,

During the past year there was an effort made by a number of humane ladies of this city to estab lish a home for crippled soldiers, but the project

ish a nome for crippied solutiers, but the project fell through for the want of a sufficient amount of funds to carry out their scheme.

The Almshouse, on Blackwell's Island, was filled with poverty stricken, one armed and one legged soldiers as early as November last, and so rapidly full they accumulate that the subject at last drew the attention of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who held a special meeting on the 17th of that month and caused to be issued the following

for copyrians and an arrangement of the Almshouse cause continuous wards to be fitted up for such as shall have certificates of honorable discharge, or who, to his satisfaction, shall show that they were honorably discharged from the service of the United States, by reason of having received will the or contracted disease while in the line of duty, and that they

be provided with comfortable dobling the amount of the inmates of 156 incurable Hospital.

Immediately after the promulgation of this benevolont order the soldiers in the various pauper asylums on Blackwell's Island were gathered together furnished with warm, comfortable army clothing and transferred to the Incurable Hospital, where they were assigned to wards catirely separate from the wall patients until suitable apartments could be provided assembler. The Commissioners in the month of December selected the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum on Wa d's Island as their future home, and after making come derable alterations they were transferred to that institution during Christimas week, where they are at present under the charge of Dr. Fisher.

week, where they are at present under the charge of Dr. Fisher.

They number between 120 and 150, and have every comfort of a home. The men are divided off in messes of ten and twelve—army fashion—and are governed strictly by military regulations. They rise at five o'clock in the morning, at the tap of a drum (at least those who can manage to hobble along), file out by column, perform their abilitions, and march in the hall or dining room to their breakfast, which consists of all the coffee they wish to drink, good, wholesome meat three times a week; molasses, bread and butter twice a week. After this meal has been finished they are employed at little odd jobs around the building until one o'clock, when they partake of a substantial dinner, which consists of sait beef and pork, vegetable soups, bread and poiatoes, and rice pudding every other day. For supper, mush and molasses. Dooms or wards are being fitted up sufficient to accommodate between 100 and 200 men, so that there is every prospect that the number of wornout, destitute soldiers on the streets will be speedly decreased.

TYRANNY TOWARDS EMPLOYERS.

Consequences to Trade and the Public.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-This week I was employed by a foreman in a workshop, who gave me materials, &c., in a friendly and polite manner. Before I could commence operations, however, a workman asked me if I belonged to "the Union." I replied that I was a member, but not a paid-up one. He demanded my "working which I could not produce. He then told me that I could not work in that shop, and the foreman told me that he could not interfere. The proprietor was altogether under the control of "the Union." Of course I left before being forcibly

Now, Mr. Editor, can any one call this freedom.

where irresponsible parties refuse to allow an indi-vidual to work who has been employed by the prowhere irresponsible parties refuse to allow an individual to work who has been employed by the proprietor or his representative, whose only business seems to be to find capital, material, orders, &c., but who have no more to do with employing hands than "the man in the moon?" Is this the boasted freedom of our institutions? Are foreigners, supposed to be ground out of Europe by the heel of despotism, dearth of employment and starvation wages, to be received as brothers on our hospitable and prosperious shores only to become themselves the acme of tyranny to natives? Freedom of the press and speech are the grand paliadium of our interty. Why not trade be placed in the same category? The trio would be strong as adamant, and would secure our liberty and prosperity while this globe revolved.

But what is the result of this overstraining of "union" principles? We see it in the case of shipbuilding, when we enter our shippards, now deserts, where the sound of the mallet and the hum of binsy voices are heard no more. If a ship need repairs, even a boit tigutened, she goes "down East," for the simple reason that she can get it done there twice as cheap. The publishers of New York, except those that keep workshops themselves, send all their wock out of the city for a similar reason. The pricklayers, &c., of this city were wholy yide during the last strike, and there has been but little work for them or the carpenters, painters, piasterers, &c., since. Our prestige for industry, employment and good pay is supplanted by tyranny of the most galing description, which must eventually ruin our Empire City, as it has done so many others in all ages, by allowing a foreign exotic to become a devouring monster.

The Stanton Relief Fund in Philadelphia.

THE STANTON RELIEF FUND IN PHILADELPHIA.—
Mr. James L. Clayhorn, the treasurer of the Stanton Relief Fund, in a communication to the Leaver, states that his books show at this time a subscription of \$38,655 from Philadelphia, and that further subscriptions, it is believed, will increase the amount to \$60,000.—Philadelphia Leager, Jan. 29.

WARD AND GUARDIAN.

A Man of Forty Marries His Ward of Seventeen.

She Sells Him Out and Enters a "Fashionable" Resort - They Accidentally Meet Face to Face in a Bagnlo-She is Sent to an

Matrimony is not all sunshine and happiness, as some people who have not been bold enough to venture in its snares naturally suppose, many per-sons being compelled to lead and live out a miserable existence on account of having contracted an unhappy marriage, which might have been avoided by a little more reflection and deliberation on the part of both parties. A case of this peculiar character was investigated yesterday at Jefferson Market. ing his wife arrested for being an inmate of a house of ill fame in this city.

The complainant in this case is Edward V. Holcomb, a travelling agent for a well known dry goods comb, a traveling agent for a weather a representation and is about forty years or age. The defendant is his wire, a pretty, fascinating. Ill-tempered young lady of the blonde order, who has just passed her eighteenth birthday and is a half orphan, her mother dying when she was quite young.

Holcomb's business for years past has compelled him to be constantly travelling in the country in search of customers, and several years ago, while Long Island, he formed an attachment for his host's little daughter, then about twelve years of age. Feeling an interest in her he persuaded her father to appoint him guardian over his motheriess child, and control the few hundred dollars left her, which she was not entitled to until she became of age. He watched her with jealous care, and invariably

young ward some token of affection in the shape of presents. His ward grew to be a handsome young lady, who longed for more excitement than her simple country home afforded her, and, after guardian of the "gay and testive" life she might enjoy did she reside in the city, her curiosity became xcited, and she begged of her guardian to allow her to accompany him on one of his return trips. Having no place to decently convey her to, as he was a single man, he refused her request.

The ward by this time had developed to a full

grown woman, being seventeen years of age, and her guardian began to lengthen out his visits each time he called at the nouse. He had a peculiar sensation in the region of his heart when in her presence but concluded it was not love, as he had stood the storms of forty winters and never yet had experinced any such sensation. But upon consulting some of his irrends, and after mature deliberation during many sleepiess nights, he finally concluded that it must be so; that he was in love—loved his ward—and no one else. Was it returned it was the query that entered his mind, and, if so, now was he to ascertain? He had never been in such a predicament before, and concluded that the sooner it was over the better it would be for him. Visiting her lather's barroom one evening he gulped down an unusually large dose of gin and sought his ward, who was in an adjoining room, with sleeves rolled up, busity engaged in washing the dishes. Summoning her to a private room, with trembling voice, he expressed to her his feelings, and was greatly rejoiced on learning that they were reciprocated. At least she said so. storms of forty winters and never yet had experinced

was appointed, and during the month of April last

was appointed, and during the month of April last the two were made one.

He conveyed his charming young bride to a house in Brooklyn, which he had rented and furnished magnificently; better, his friends state, than it was thought his means would allow. Everything for a time went well with the happy couple, many of holcomb's friends complimenting him upon his good fortune in securing so young and pretty a partner. Each Sunda, arrayed in his best, he could be seen wending his way towards Plymouth church with his wife leaning anectionately on his arm.

For the first few weeks of their married life Holcomb remained at home and devoted his entire attention to his partner; but, business matters calling him in the country in search of new distomers, he reluctantly fore himself away.

During his absence
his wife formed the acquaintance of a "nice young man" in a peculiar way, much nicer and younger than her guardian, and with a peculiar free-love doctrine in her head concluded it would do no harm to invite the "nice young man" to the house, as her husband and guardian was away and would know nothing of it. The nice young man came and Madam Rumor has it that he occapied that portion of the bed during the night time that was only assigned for dear old Guardy, which fact he learned upon his arrival home, and questioned her in relation to the matter.

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matter:

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A nat of words elisted, which resulted in the
A nat of words elisted, which resulted in the
A nat of words elisted, which resulted in the
of her guardian and nearly smothering
kisses. It had the desired effect. A reconciliation
was made, and things passed on "merry as marriage bell" for several weeks, when the flushand
was again compelled to look after his customers in
the country.

THE NICE YOUNG MAN AGAIN.

White he was away the nice young man was
her constant companion, and linally persuaded her
to dispose of the furniture, which she did for over
one thousand dollars, and, putting the money in her
pocket, accompanied her companion to a private
assignation house on Eighth avenue, near Fiftysecond street, where they lived on the
fat of the land as long as the money lasted. Then
companions described her, and as a hast resource to
raise money to purchase provisions upon which to
subsist she was compelled to pawn her watch and
trunk.

**ALACCE MALL DESCRIPT."

"A PALACE HALL DESERTED."

When Hoicomb returned from the country he found in the place of the living lemaie he had left benind to welcome him nothing but the "bare wails," which looked dreary and uninviting. He wails," which looked dreary and uninviting. He wails," which looked dreary and uninviting. He wails, "which looked dreary and uninviting. He wails," which looked dreary and uninviting. He wails, "he only information he could glean was from the neighbors, who only knew of her disposing of the furthfurfs at companions, were going the rounds of the city and dropped into the establishment of "Joe" wood's, on Eighth street, near Broadway, where they were ushered lato the magnificently furnished parior by the servant and that she would send them some of the "ladies" in a few moments to entertain them. While they were seated in the room, joking and enjoying themselves, the door gently opened and the little form of a landsomely attired female, with a profusion of golden hair and conveniently arranged dress which displayed her well snaped bosom, entered. Hoicomb gave a sudden start. Was his eyesight deceiving him? No, it could not be, and cautiously advancing towards the fair form, he discovered it was none other than his recream wife.

start. Was his eyesight deceiving him? No, it could not be, and cautously advancing towards the fair form, he discovered it was none other than his recreant wife.

Their eyes met, recognition was mutual, and extending his arms to clasp her to his bosom, he sprung forward, but was repaised by the erring one, who defiantly and threateningly commanded him to "stand back" at the risk to being harmed. He enceavored to persuade her to abandon her degraded life and refurn to the home she had made desolate; but she refused and haughtily left the room, having been wanged from the affections of her ausband and preferring to remain in the house rather than to return once more to a respectable life.

COMPULSORY RESCUE.

Holcomb, on Wednesday afternoon, applied to Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Poice Court, for a warrant for her arrest, as he desired to send her to the House of the Good Shepherd. A warrant was accordingly issued, upon the facts being sworn to, and placed in the hands of officer Kelley, of the court squad, who proceeded to the house and was informed that the object of his search was not and would not be in until evening. He postponed his visit until yesterday morning, when he again visited the house and produced the young lady at court, where the good old guardian was nervously waiting.

Upon observing her enter he became desperately excited, acting more like an insane man than a rational being. While in court sne benaved very abousive towards him, inreatening to shoot him and siap him in the face, calling him a nasty, dirry, abousive towards him, inreatening to shoot him and siap him in the face, calling him a nasty, dirry abousive towards him, inreatening to shoot him and siap him in the face of the Good Shepherd sne emphatically declared she would not, when she was informed that if she would not on the sater's in the country, provided her husband to remain the good sending her to her father's hving with a woman to whom he had not been married; out she expressed a determination and willingness to go